

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CAN MONKEYS TALK?

THE STORY OF MONKEYS. By R. L. Garner. 12mo, pp. 217. Charles L. Webster & Co.

Considered as a first contribution to a new branch of scientific investigation, Mr. Garner's book deserves careful perusal, and this all the more inasmuch as it runs counter to a prejudice which is deeply rooted in human nature. To the question, Can monkeys talk? the commonest answer would naturally be a decisive laugh, and there are no doubt plenty of so-called educated people who would regard the query as in some vague manner almost scandalous. Nevertheless, it has been known to patient and thorough followers of science for some time that not only monkeys but many other members of what used to be called "the brute creation" have means of intercommunication which must be called language. A vast quantity of nonsense has been emitted in the effort to uphold the untenable position that no creature but man possesses language. Some good folks have seemed to think that the possession of language by other animals would be an indirect mark of a derogation from human supremacy. In the same way they refuse to allow to the animal creation any greater intelligence than can be clashed under the convenient head of instinct; though nobody has ever succeeded in demonstrating where instinct ends and reason begins.

Perhaps the time has come in the general advance to shake off these narrow notions, and to frankly accept the possibility that some brutes may possess enough to found language upon. At all events, the author of this interesting volume has undertaken to open the question, and by means of patient investigation and long observation he has gathered evidence which he thinks sufficient to warrant the prosecution of his researches on a broader field. Hitherto Mr. Garner's experiments have been confined to animals domesticated and in captivity. He has frequented zoological collections, examined put monkeys, and reached the conclusion that these animals possess language, or at least the rudiments of language.

Those who have followed Mr. Garner must not be disappointed because the actual results of his initial inquiries, when summed up, appear scanty and fragmentary. That is a necessity of the situation. The student had no precedents to guide him. He had opened up an entirely virgin field. He had to discover every step for himself; and in attempting to fix upon some common standard of enunciation and sound he was obstructed by all the difficulties which attend studies in phonetics. Nor was it to be expected that the investigation would be an easy one. If monkeys can talk at all, it must be assumed that their speech is rudimentary; that they are behind the lowest human savages in their mental development; that hence we are particularly desirous that a bright comet should come. Professor Boss gets his deductions from calculation. He is careful and an authority. It is too early to determine how far off the comet will be when nearest the earth. Of course I cannot be positive that this is Biele's comet!

Biele's was a small comet sixty-six years ago, a short one, and remarkable for being a double one. It was discovered in 1829 by an Austrian officer, whose name it bears. Its periodic character was first detected by Gamber. Its orbit brought it within a few thousand miles of the earth. The comet returned in 1882. Then it was expected that an encounter with the earth would take place, which created a panic in the south of France. It passed the point where the expected collision was to occur a month before the earth arrived, and the newest of the two objects came to each other was fifteen million miles. In 1839 it was again seen. In 1846 two comets were seen to grow from the first recorded instance of the kind. The first discovery of the division was made in New Haven. Four months the pair travelled along side by side, 160,000 miles apart. On the night of November 27, 1852, there was a wonderful meteoric shower. In November, 1853, there was no more. That comet has been missing five times, and more than once under favorable conditions of visibility. It has flared up again for the fourth time, lighting its fires in honor of the Columbian period. Professor Pickering, besides observing the comet nightly with the 6-inch and the 15-inch telescopes, has been photographing it and its spectrum with the 11-inch and 5-inch glasses.

October, by order of the Commissioners of Charities, it was placed on the pay roll. The hearing was adjourned for one week. The case is a test one, and the evidence against a number of others is similar to that against Brinckerhoff.

IS THE NEW COMET BIELE'S?

PROFESSOR PICKERING IS WATCHING IT, BUT CAN'T TELL YET.

Boston, Nov. 16 (Special)—A "Journal" reported on Professor Pickering, at Harvard College Observatory, last evening to learn his views as to the identity of the new comet with the famous Biele's comet, now nearly forgotten. Professor Pickering says: "We have been waiting for a number of observations to be made before making computations. The comet was discovered by Holmes about midnight, November 6, Green-

which is number of him and has several detectives looking for him. His books have been thoroughly examined and everything is perfect. The family can offer no explanation except that twelve years ago in Kansas, after a severe attack of fever, he disappeared for several weeks. It is thought that the old failing has returned upon him. Mr. Shaw was a Democratic candidate for Mayor of Duluth in 1860.

OBJECTING TO THE CATTLE VANS.

A number of the people who live in Fifty-sixth-, between Eighth and Park ayes, yesterday sent a petition to Mayor Hugh J. Grant complaining in the strongest terms of the present system of carrying cattle to the shambles. The petition says that vans to the number of fifteen an hour, each van containing twenty head of cattle, pass along Fifty-sixth-, on their way to the slaughter-houses on the East River front. They complain that the groans of the impounded beasts, the noise of the vans and the felloo are injurious to health, and they ask that the practices be discontinued. The petitioners suggest that the cattle be taken in barges down the North River, round the point of the island, and thus reach their landing-place on the East River. Ex-Judge Davis is one of the signers of the paper. Mayor Grant referred the petition to the Health Board.

UNITAIIMS MEET IN CONFERENCE.

Philadelphia, Nov. 16.—The eighth annual meeting of the Unitarian Conference of the Middle States and Canada was continued here to-day. The Rev. Dr. Robert Collier and the Rev. H. H. Wende conducted the devotional exercises. The entire session was taken up in the discussion of papers. They were read by the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, chairman of the council of the National Conference, on "The Religion of America"; the Rev. Theodore C. Williams, of New York, on "Evolution in Ethics"; and by the Rev. James C. Hodges, of Germantown, upon "The Relation of Morality and Religion." This afternoon a women's meeting was held, at which Mrs. Thomas R. Sizer, of Buffalo, presided, and interesting papers were read and addresses and reports made by Mrs. Mary T. Lewis Gannett, of Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. Anna W. Longstreth, Mrs. E. Ward Dix, Professor H. Barber, the Rev. C. St. John, the Rev. W. H. Johnson and the Rev. Thomas R. Sizer.

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AWARDING PRIZES FOR ADDRESSES.

Austin Abbott, Dean of the Law Department of the University of the City of New York, announced the lecture hall of the college on Tuesday that the first prize for the best address on the subject of "The Rights of an American Citizen" had been awarded to Andrew Byrne, the second to William Goldsmith and the third to Thomas G. Fennell, Messrs. Harburger and Pink received honorable mention. The conditions governing the contest were that the addresses should be delivered before a public audience during vacation and should be sent to the professor with the assumed name. The prizes are \$100, \$75 and \$50 respectively. Andrew Byrne, who won first prize, is president of the senior class and was the first prize essayist of the junior year.

A BROTHER-IN-LAW'S INGRATITUDE.

A striking instance of cold-blooded ingratitude was furnished late on Tuesday night, when Daniel Gorman, twenty years old, of No. 331 East Twenty-ninth, was, according to his story, murdered and dismembered by a young convict and general rough named James Kelly, who, it is said, was assisted by Larry Gillen, Gorman's brother-in-law. Gorman and Gillen were both out of work, but Gorman had saved a little money, and on Tuesday night had \$20 snuffily tucked away in his breast pocket. He knew that his sister and her husband had no food, and on his way to their home in the "Mixed Ale Flats," No. 323 East Thirtieth, called at several provision stores and bought meat and groceries sufficient to last them for a week. Mrs. Gillen cooked the supper, and when that was over the family indulged liberally in beer. Gorman was extremely drunk when Gillen took him out for a walk, and about half an hour later Mrs. Gillen was startled by the sound of a yell in the hall below, and then her brother's voice cried, "Mary, help me." Then Gorman staggered into the room and fell groaning to the floor. A moment later Gillen appeared, company with Kelly. Gorman looked at Kelly and pointing to him said: "That man beat me and robbed me." Mrs. Gillen started for Kelly, but her husband seized her and her teeth, while Kelly beat her across the mouth and struck Gillen almost unconscious in his sister's rooms until to o'clock yesterday morning, when the police were called in, and the injured man was taken to Bellevue Hospital. The effects of the brutal, severe internal injuries and is likely to die. The police now are looking for Gillen and Kelly.

SUPERINTENDENT CROWLEY TO RESIGN.

The story published yesterday that James Crowley, the superintendent of the telegraph system at Police Headquarters intended to resign appears to be true.

Mr. Crowley yesterday admitted that his work would cease on the first day of the new year, when his resignation will be sent in to the Police Board. Apparently Mr. Crowley's only reason for resigning is the need of rest. It is probable that his successor will be Michael R. Brennan, who for some time has been Mr. Crowley's chief lieutenant. The salary attached to the office is \$50 a week. It is just forty-three years since Superintendent Crowley was appointed to the police force under Superintendent Mastell, and he is probably the senior official of the department.

From 1856 to 1860 Mr. Crowley was assistant superintendent under Charles Robinson, and in 1860 he became chief of the telegraph department, which place he held for thirty-two years. Under its former management the telegraph department worked steadily and inexpensively, and it is in great measure due to the efforts of Mr. Crowley that the system has attained its present degree of excellence. Under Mr. Lehman's management it is likely that the proposed system of signaling policemen from their posts will be vigorously pushed forward.

MARTIAL LAW IN IDAHO AT AN END.

Beloit, Idaho, Nov. 16.—Governor Wiley has issued a general order directing General Curtis, commanding the troops in the Coeur d'Alene mines to suspend martial law in Shoshone County. The county has been under martial law since last June. The Federal troops have been ordered to withdraw, and now the civil authorities will resume control.

VICISSITUDES OF A BRIEF MARRIED LIFE?

Benton, Ill., Nov. 16.—Mrs. Gladden, an attractive woman of nineteen years, aroused much pity in Part II of General Sessions yesterday by the story of her unfortunate marriage. She was on trial charged with stealing a trunk full of clothing and jewelry worth \$700 from Miss Eva J. Berry, of No. 147 West One-hundred-and-fifth-street. On September 20 Miss Berry sent the trunk to the Grand Central Station, and it was stolen in some manner. On October 21 detectives arrested Mrs. Gladden at No. 313 East Thirty-ninth-st., the trunk being in her possession.

On the witness stand the defendant said that in September she met a Mr. Gladden. They fell in love with one another so violently that they were married in Bridgeport the next day. Gladden said he was a widower. He had a big trunk full of woman's clothing and jewelry, which he said belonged to his dead wife. The two lived in New York for a few weeks and then Gladden sold his wife. It became known that he was a criminal, against whom other charges are lodged here and in Bridgeport.

Mrs. Gladden had her marriage certificate, and several persons testified to her good character. Ex-Judge Bedford said he believed her story, and Judge Cowing took the case from the jury.

BANK ROBBERIES MAKE A HAUL.

Woodstock, Ill., Nov. 16.—Two masked men entered the bank of Woodstock at 8 p. m. and demanded of Cashier Perry and his assistant, Mr. Craig, that they open the vault. One took Perry in charge, while the other forced Craig to enter the vault. The robber who helped himself to whatever he wanted, the burglars escaped with \$1,000.

MISSOURI NEWSPAPER CHANGES HANDS.

Sedalia, Mo., Nov. 16.—F. S. Emerson and L. E. Hall, of Newport, R. I., yesterday bought "The Sedalia Gazette," one of the few daily newspapers in the interior of the State. Emerson is a nephew of Ralph Waldo Emerson. The paper will be Republican in politics.

DULUTH, MINN., LOOKING FOR A MISSING FARMER.

Duluth, Minn., Nov. 16.—John K. Shaw, formerly a citizen and a leader in St. Louis County Democracy, has been missing since last Saturday from his offices in Minneapolis. He resigned the city assemblyman seat three months ago to accept the State agency of the Providence Savings Life Insurance Company, with offices in Minneapolis. His family

has heard nothing of him and has several detectives looking for him. His books have been thoroughly examined and everything is perfect. The family can offer no explanation except that twelve years ago in Kansas, after a severe attack of fever, he disappeared for several weeks. It is thought that the old failing has returned upon him. Mr. Shaw was a Democratic candidate for Mayor of Duluth in 1860.

INSTITUTION

For Boys and Young Men—City.

C. LASSÉS, PROPRIETOR, 22 East 54th-st., opens Oct. 3, English, French, Latin.

1. IRVING SCHOOL, 20 AVENUE 57TH-ST., M. DEPARTMENT, 100 EAST 57TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, GEORGE F. COLE, B. A. LOUIS A. RAY, M. A.

2. NEW YORK TRADE SCHOOL, 111 EAST 57TH-ST. AND 58TH-ST.

3. BRICKLAYING, PAINTING, PLUMBING, CARPENTRY, HOUSE-KEEPING, PLUMBERS, PAINTER, BLACKSMITHING, AND OTHER TRADES.

Instruction on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

4. DAY CLASSES, PRINTING, CONFECTIONERY, BAKING, HOUSE-KEEPING, PLUMBERS, PAINTER, BLACKSMITHING, AND OTHER TRADES.

5. THE COLLEGE-SCHOOL, 722 Madison-ave., NEW YORK CITY, HENRY B. CHAPIN, D. B. LEWIS, DIRECTOR.

6. UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 1473 Broadway, NEW YORK CITY, ALL DEPARTMENTS.

7. N. C. HENRICKSON, 104 MADISON-AVE., NEW YORK CITY, N. C. HENRICKSON, P. D.

8. SMALL SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN, WITH KINDERGARTEN, AT 110 MADISON-AVE., AND 75 AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY, LEWIS B. DRIFMANN.

9. FRIENDS' SEMINARY, 111 EAST 28TH-ST., IS LOCATED ON Rutherford Place and East 16th-st., facing Stewart-Sullivan Place.

10. SMALL SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN, WITH KINDERGARTEN, 111 EAST 28TH-ST., IS LOCATED ON Rutherford Place and East 16th-st., facing Stewart-Sullivan Place.

11. M. S. WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 105 WEST 18TH-ST., NEW YORK CITY, M. S. WARREN, PRINCIPAL.

12. M. S. WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 105 WEST 18TH-ST., NEW YORK CITY, M. S. WARREN, PRINCIPAL.

13. THE WESTERN EXPRESS.

14. THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.

15. THE NEW YORK & CHICAGO LIMITED.

16. THE SOUTH WESTERN LIMITED.

17. THE ST. LOUIS & CINCINNATI EXPRESS.

18. THE WORLD'S FAIR SPECIAL.

19. THE ALBANY, TROY AND SARATOGA SPECIAL.

20. THE NORTH SHORE LIMITED.

21. THE COLUMBIAN EXPRESS.

22. THE WESTERN EXPRESS.

23. THE BIRMINGHAM & NIAGARA FALLS SPECIAL.

24. THE BUFFALO & NIAGARA FALLS SPECIAL.

25. THE ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS EXPRESS.

26. THE CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.

27. THE CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.

28. THE BIRMINGHAM & NIAGARA FALLS SPECIAL.

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